

radiately striated, $23-25\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ between lateral line and ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle. Brown above, yellow beneath, with a blackish lateral streak and a round black spot at the base of the caudal fin; dorsal, anal, and ventrals orange; a black spot usually present in the upper part of the anterior half of the dorsal.

Total length 80 mm.

Numerous specimens from Omalu, headwaters of the Aboina River, affluent of the Cross River, Southern Nigeria, presented by Major G. E. Bruce.

Allied to *B. callipterus*, Blgr.

XLVI. — Descriptions of Three new Snakes discovered by Mr. G. L. Bates in South Cameroon. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Typhlops batesii.

Snout very prominent, rounded, with inferior nostrils. Rostral large, the width of its upper portion about half that of the head, the portion visible from below longer than broad; nasa semidivided, the cleft proceeding from the first labial; præocular present, much narrower than the nasal or the ocular, in contact with the first, second, and third labials; eyes hidden; præfrontal much enlarged, larger than the supraocular; four upper labials. Diameter of body 39 or 40 times in the total length; tail broader than long, ending in a spine. 28 scales round the body. Yellow; dorsal and lateral scales edged with dark olive-brown.

Total length 390 mm.

Three specimens from Bitye.

Allied to *T. obtusus*, Peters.

Gonionotophis microps.

Eye small, its diameter less than its distance from the mouth. Rostral once and a half as broad as deep, visible from above; internasals about two-thirds as long as the præfrontals; frontal a little shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; loreal as long as deep or a little longer than deep; one præ- and one or two postoculars; temporals 1 + 2; seven upper labials,

third and fourth entering the eye; four or five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little longer than the posterior. Scales rather feebly keeled, lower row smooth, in 15 rows (19 on the neck). Ventral 210-211; anal entire; subcaudals 47-54. Upper parts and outer ends of ventral shields dark olive or blackish, lower parts yellowish; subcaudals edged with dark olive.

Total length 560 mm.; tail 75.

Two female specimens from Bitye. One of them had swallowed a snake of its own species.

Well distinguished from *S. granti*, Gthr., which occurs in Northern Nigeria, by the smaller eye and the short loreal.

ELAPOCALAMUS, g. n.

Maxillary short, with few teeth, the last feebly enlarged and grooved and situated below the eye. Head very small, not distinct from neck; eye minute, with round pupil; nostril is a single nasal, which is in contact with a præocular and separated from the rostral by the first labial, which forms a suture with the internasal; no anterior temporal. Body cylindrical, very slender; scales smooth, without pits, in 15 rows; ventrals rounded. Tail very short, ending in a very obfuse point; subcaudals in two rows.

Near *Miodon*, A. Dum.

Elapocalamus gracilis.

Snout broadly rounded. Rostral small, broader than deep, not visible from above; internasals a little longer than broad, a little longer than the præfrontals; frontal as long as broad, twice as broad as the supraocular, shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; one præ- and one postocular; six upper labials, third bordering the eye, fifth forming a suture with the parietal; a pair of chin-shields, separated from the symphyseal by the first lower labial. Ventrals 296; anal divided; subcaudals 25. Dark brown above, with 5 black longitudinal lines and interrupted light lines on the scales between them; snout, occiput, and end of tail yellow; lower parts, involving one and a half rows of scales on the sides, yellowish.

Total length 285 mm.; tail 18.

A single specimen from Bitye.